

Tables

Table 1: Ensembles in statistical mechanics

Ensemble	Partition function	Thermodynamic potential
Microcanonical	$\Delta\Omega(E, V, N)$	$S(E, V, N) = k_B \ln \Delta\Omega(E, V, N)$
Canonical	$Z(T, V, N)$ $= \sum_i \mathbf{e}^{-E_i(V, N)/k_B T}$ $= \int \Delta\Omega(E, V, N) \mathbf{e}^{-E(V, N)/k_B T} dE$ $Y(T, p, N)$	$F(T, V, N) = -k_B T \ln Z(T, V, N)$ $G(T, p, N) = -k_B T \ln Y(T, p, \mu)$
Grand canonical	$\Xi(T, V, \mu)$ $= \sum_N \mathbf{e}^{\mu N/k_B T} Z(T, V, N)$	$J(T, V, \mu) = F - \mu N = -pV$ $= -k_B T \ln \Xi(T, V, \mu)$

Table 2: Thermodynamic functions

Thermodynamic functions (Definition)	Natural variables	Total differential
Entropy S	$\langle E \rangle, V, N$	$dS = d\langle E \rangle/T + pdV/T - \mu dN/T$
Internal energy $\langle E \rangle$	S, V, N	$d\langle E \rangle = TdS - pdV + \mu dN$
Enthalpy $H = \langle E \rangle + pV$	S, p, N	$dH = TdS + Vdp + \mu dN$
Helmholtz free energy $F = \langle E \rangle - TS$	T, V, N	$dF = -SdT - pdV + \mu dN$
Gibbs free energy $G = F + pV = N\mu$	T, p, N	$dG = -SdT + Vdp + \mu dN$
Grand potential $J = F - G = -pV$	T, V, μ	$dJ = -SdT - pdV - Nd\mu$

Table 3: Relations of different thermodynamic quantities to the partition function

Canonical partition function (constant number of particles)			
$Z(T, V, N) = \int \Delta\Omega(E, V, N) e^{-\beta E} dE$			
Discrete energy levels: $Z(T, V, N) = \sum_i e^{-\beta E_i}$			
\downarrow			
Free energy			
$F(T, V, N) = -k_B T \ln Z(T, V, N)$		$G(T, P, N) = F(T, V, N) + PV$	
$\swarrow \quad \searrow$		$\swarrow \quad \searrow$	
Pressure	Entropy	Entropy	Volume
$P = -(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V})_T$	$S = -(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T})_V$	$S = -(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T})_P$	$V = (\frac{\partial G}{\partial P})_T$
\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow
Inverse compressibility	Heat capacity (constant V)	Heat capacity (constant P)	Isothermal compressibility
$\frac{1}{\kappa_T} = -V(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V})_T$	$C_V = T(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T})_V$	$C_P = T(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T})_P$	$\kappa_T = -\frac{1}{V}(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P})_T$
$= V(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial V^2})_T$	$= -T(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T^2})_V$	$= -T(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial T^2})_P$	$= -\frac{1}{V}(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial P^2})_T$

